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British Cabinet Holds Sunday Session Ramadier Loses Party Support Economic Situation Moving Rapidly

Position Threatened

Paris, Aug. 17.—An attack on the Government programme of the Prime Minister, M. Paul Ramadier, at the Socialist Congress at Lyons today told of a serious aspect for the future of his administration, when it became apparent in a lobby poll that the Premier did not have a majority of the Party members behind him.

During the unofficial vote, a resolution proposed by a leader of the moderate opposition to M. Ramadier, the Party Secretary, General Guy Mollet, received 1,332 votes.

A resolution sponsored by the Socialist deputy, M. Gerard Jacquet, who generally supports the Government policy, received 1,332 votes.

Although these votes were unofficial and the final vote on the Party general policy in full session is not expected until late tonight, the Resolution Committee, which will draw up the final general policy resolution, was selected on the basis of this lobby vote.

General Mollet also achieved a victory in the official election of the Party's Directorate Committee, where his backers obtained 20 of the 31 seats.

HOT ARGUMENT

The Resolution Committee was still this afternoon engaged in a hot argument over the lines of the general policy to be written into the final resolution, the severity of which was expected to determine the fate of the Ramadier Cabinet.

The resolution, which General Mollet and his supporters backed, called for the Party's support of the Ramadier Government in certain changes in the Government's policy. These were a greater state control in economic affairs, generally more liberal colonial administration, including immediate peace in Indo-China, reduction in military credits, reduction of the Party's role in the Socialist Ministers' would also more strictly the lines of policy drawn up by the Party's Directorate Committee, and the refusal of collaboration with the Communists, and all but the last of these points implied more far-reaching action than the Ramadier Government, with the participation of the more conservative Radicals and Popular Republicans, had been prone to follow in the past.

If the final general policy resolution adopted follows General Mollet's ideas and supports the Government on these conditions, experienced observers believe that M. Paul Ramadier would face serious difficulties from the Popular Republicans and the Radicals at the National Assembly meets next week.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 17.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, broke his holiday and drove to London from North Wales today to preside over a meeting of the Cabinet, which, despite authoritative disclaimers, bore all the appearance of an emergency session.

Coming on the eve of the Washington talks, between Britain and the United States about possible relief from the conditions of the fast dwindling American loan, the meeting was seen by some to portend an imminent decision on the kind of relief Britain will ask.

Before the Cabinet met, it was indicated that only certain Ministers had been called, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, and the Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey.

These head the Departments most concerned in Britain's import crisis—the Treasury, which must find the dollars when the loan runs out in October or earlier, the Board of Trade which must press through the switchover of British industry to essential production, and the Food Ministry which budgets the foreign supply programme on which Britain depends for more than half of its food.

Mr. John Strachey has already stated that his aim is to avoid a reduction in the basic ration, and has said that if essential supplies are cut, he will introduce differential rationing between jobs.

As the Ministers assembled, it was learned that there were no plans yet for Mr. Dalton to go to Washington.

Observers recalled that when Britain went off the gold standard in 1943, all the major decisions were taken on Sundays.

The circumstances today are not exactly comparable, but the week-end summons to the Ministers was taken to imply that the situation is moving rapidly.

RUN ON STERLING

One possibility was that the Cabinet meeting was concerned with the stiffening of the instructions to the British delegation of experts headed by Sir Wilfrid Eady of the Treasury, who are due to begin their talks in Washington tomorrow.

It was conjectured that the Government may have had news that the run on sterling, far from abating, has increased, calling for decisions within a matter of days. Financial experts thought it possible, in view of earlier developments, that the latest drawing of £137,500,000 a week ago might be almost spent.

Stern Gang's Latest

Jerusalem, Aug. 17.—The Jewish terrorist group, Stern Gang, in pamphlets distributed in Tel-Aviv tonight, accused Brigadier E. H. Clayton, former Director of the British Military Intelligence at General Headquarters of the Middle East Forces, and now attached to the British Embassy in Cairo, of "being behind the Arab-Jewish communal clashes" in Palestine.

The pamphlets alleged that former British officers, with Polish officers from General Anders' army, were now training Arabs with British arms.

An Arab was killed by a Jew in Tel-Aviv today, bringing the total deaths in a week of Arab-Jewish clashes to 31—19 Arabs and 12 Jews.

The Arab, according to a police statement, was surrounded and beaten by several Jews in a cafe in Allenby Road.

He broke away and ran into a crowded street, but a short distance away another Jew, it was alleged, stabbed him to death.—Reuter.

No New American Loan For Britain

DECISIVE STATEMENT BY SIR WILFRID EADY

New York, Aug. 17.—"There is no question of a new American loan to Britain," Sir Wilfrid Eady, leader of the British delegation which is to discuss the revision of the present American loan agreement with Britain with United States officials, stated when he arrived at La Guardia Airport here today.

Asked whether if conditions were propitious the question of a new loan would be discussed at the conference due to open in Washington tomorrow, Sir Wilfrid Eady said: "As far as we are concerned, that is not on the agenda."

Evatt Pays Tribute To MacArthur's Work

Canberra, Aug. 17.—Dr Herbert Evatt, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, who returned last week from a visit to Japan, declared in a broadcast today that General MacArthur's policy of disarmament and of sowing the seeds of democratic reform in Japan had been more successful than was generally imagined.

Dr Evatt, who during his visit discussed with General MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, some of the problems arising out of the Japanese peace treaty negotiations, declared: "We can see the pattern of the Japanese peace settlement giving security against Japanese aggression and, at the same time, lifting the standards of the people of Asia and the Pacific countries."

There was no reason why a speedy and just Japanese peace settlement by early 1948 should not be followed by a European settlement, Dr Evatt said.

"Australia wants no veto power to prevent the supervisory body appointed under the peace settlement from making a decision in time."

"It is essential that the supervisory body should control imports, the chief means of keeping the Japanese industry away from war potential. Australia desires a settlement enabling the Japanese to develop peacefully through trade."

He was impressed, he said, by the fact that at the end of March this year, there were already 20,000 trade unions in Japan with a membership of over 5,000,000, including 1,250,000 women.

The first task of demilitarisation had been almost completed by the American and British Commonwealth forces, and the foundations of the next stage—the long-term democratisation of Japan—had been well laid.

These topics would be discussed by members of the British Commonwealth at the Conference on August 26, he added, when the whole problem of the Japanese peace treaty would be hammered out by the Empire representatives.

The resignation, announced in Tokyo today, of Mr. William McMahon Ball, the British Commonwealth representative on the Allied Control Council for Japan, and head of the Australian Mission in Japan, has been accepted by the Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, it was officially stated here today.

Officials of the External Affairs Department said that Mr. McMahon Ball had asked to be recalled several times because he believed the Control Council to be ineffective, but they said the statement that the resignation was "because he could not carry on under Dr. Evatt" was unexpected.

Mr. Ball had remained in Tokyo at the Australian Government's request until Dr. Evatt recently visited Japan.

No decision has been made on a successor to the post of Commonwealth representative because the other Commonwealth Governments have not yet been consulted.—Reuter.

Mine Disaster: Official Inquiry Sought

Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, Aug. 17.—The National Mine-workers Union have entered a formal application for an official enquiry into the disaster at the William pit which runs under the sea off Whitehaven with hope virtually abandoned today for the 104 coal miners trapped by the explosion 48 hours ago.

A searching investigation conducted by an inspector of the Fuel Ministry is an inevitable rule after colliery accidents in Britain. In important cases—and the present death toll is among the highest—dozens of the enquiry—a committee with an independent chairman may also probe the causes of the disaster if asked for by the miners.

Officials of the National Gold Board said today that no mining would be done in the pit until the whole area had been explored by the Chief Inspector of Mines, Professor A. M. Bryan.

This afternoon, 24 remained unaccounted for of the 117 men originally in the pit. Ten escaped at the time of the explosion, three walked out unharmed 20 hours later and 80 bodies had been found by today. Only a few of them had been identified.

A tiny knot of relatives today still stood in silent vigil at the colliery gates. They, or men and women like them, had been there without break since 9 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

At least two further falls of rock showed the work of the rescuers after they had penetrated 250 yards of solid stone and coal to reach the scene of the explosion. Today, one section of the pit still remained unexplored.

The mayor of Whitehaven had sponsored a national appeal on behalf of the relatives of those killed. Later, a report said that practically all hope of finding more survivors was abandoned tonight.

When 85 bodies had been located, a National Coal Board official said: "I fear there can be no hope of any more survivors. In view of what the rescue teams have found in the advance exploration of the workings, there is no hope for anybody."

The official added that good progress had been made in the exploration of the remaining parts of the workings. Of the 85 bodies located, 64 had been brought to the surface.—Reuter.

Honolulu Air Crash

Honolulu, Aug. 18.—Three known survivors and seven dead were picked up on Sunday in the crash into the sea of the E-17 United States Army bomber on its way from Tokyo with George Atcheson, Political Adviser to General Douglas MacArthur, and 12 other passengers, some of them staff officers of the General's Staff.

This left three passengers unaccounted for, including Mr. Atcheson. The Captain of the American destroyer to which the survivors and bodies were transferred said that the three men alive were two Army Captains and a sergeant.—Associated Press.

Partition Problem

Partition Seen As Solution

Geneva, Aug. 17.—Partition now appeared acceptable in principle as the solution of the Palestine problem to the majority of the United Nations Committee which is writing its recommendations on the issue to the United Nations Assembly. UNSCOP sources said today.

The trend emerged after weeks of the freest possible exchange of views on the problem among UNSCOP members behind closed doors, when differences of opinion were considerably narrowed down, the sources added.

Views on how to effect partition, however, have not yet been sufficiently co-ordinated. They ranged from a proposal setting up two entirely independent states to a suggestion for federation of two independent units with some form of superstructure.

The trend of even the most liberal proposals for partition was, according to informants, to include in the recommendations provision for possible ultimate "linking together" of the two states for closer co-operation in future, with a view to welding them together rather than perpetuating cleavage separation.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL PLAN

A plan for setting up an economic council composed of Arab, Jews and United Nations representatives to enact and enforce the closest possible economic co-operation between the Jewish and Arab states in case of partition, is now being examined by UNSCOP members, according to well-informed sources close to the Committee.

A plan has been worked out by the Ukrainian member, Professor Ephraim Kishinevsky, as a tentative basis. He is among the strong advocates of partition. His plan suggests the formation of a Customs Union between the Jewish and Arab states, which would be "political independence" with full sovereignty, control of immigration, and their respective territories. An Economic Council with Arab, Jewish and United Nations representatives should, however, enforce close co-operation in the economic field, such as carrying out a customs union, and the free movement of goods, and the transit for traffic in both directions and sharing the irrigation systems, while industrial, general and economic development in each state would proceed independently.

A plan for enforcing economic co-operation between separate states was understood to be in principle favoured by members of UNSCOP for the forthcoming recommendations to the Assembly. The February plan envisaged also a free port at Haifa, with the Arabs given access to the sea on a broad strip with Gaza. It was learned from a reliable source.

TENTATIVE FRONTIERS

Mr. Fabrigant envisaged tentatively "frontiers" between the two states to be such as to include in the Jewish state Gaza, the port of Haifa, and the southernmost Jewish settlements and water resources in the southern area of Negava and a wide building out as far as Jerusalem to include and link up Jewish settlements with the Jewish part of Jerusalem. Jewish and Arab would be left out with proper law separate status.

The Arab state would link up with the Arab part of Jerusalem and reach the sea south of Gaza on a broad strip.

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

Doomed To Failure

JUST in case the leaders of the Chinese mechanics' strike are tempted to assume an inflated sense of importance over their ill-considered action, it may be as well at this stage to remind them that the strike is doomed to failure, if for no other reason but that it lacks public sympathy. Spokesmen for the strikers have gone to great pains to emphasise that negotiations for better treatment have been tediously lasted seven and a half months without reaching any satisfactory state. These same spokesmen, however, have just as carefully avoided reference to the fact that this long and unproductive period has primarily been the result of their unwillingness to agree on procedure. The Chinese Engineers' Institute has tried to confuse the issue by suggesting the "rejection" of seven and a half months' negotiations broke down on the question of a 150 percent increase in basic pay, whereas the Labour Officer, as mediator, has revealed the true position, that it was the Institute's demand for a 100 percent increase in the early days of the occupation, but it has lost most of its meaning. No one any longer believes that 1941 salaries constitute a fair and proper basis today, while there is general discontent with the ICL and the rehabilitation allowances which are based on an inadequate scale of living index. The strike need, in fact, be a new 1947 scale of basic salaries, the abolition of the anachronistic rehabilitation allowance and a readjusted ICL allowance on a sliding scale.

the instigators of the strike were honestly working in the interests of the mechanics they would, in the first place, never have insisted upon such an unreasonable demand as an overall 150 percent increase in basic pay, and secondly would have met the Labour Officer half way in the matter of procedure. It is conceivable that some sections of the Colony's artisans have a fair claim to more remunerative conditions of employment, but not to the extent of 150 percent. Working conditions should always be improved as far as possible, but not to a degree where they become unbalanced and an uneconomic charge against business. The current labour dispute does, however, focus attention on the necessity for a revision of the out-dated 1945 basis for salaries. It was an expedient formula in the early days of the occupation, but it has lost most of its meaning. No one any longer believes that 1941 salaries constitute a fair and proper basis today, while there is general discontent with the ICL and the rehabilitation allowances which are based on an inadequate scale of living index. The strike need, in fact, be a new 1947 scale of basic salaries, the abolition of the anachronistic rehabilitation allowance and a readjusted ICL allowance on a sliding scale.

The Strike: No Change

The Colony's strike situation remained unchanged as the Telegraph went to press today.

Workers in the Kowloon naval dockyard had not joined the walkout this morning, and no new left groups were known to have left their jobs.

The Labour Officer said there were "no new developments" that we knew of, although he fully expects the day for all reports to be in.

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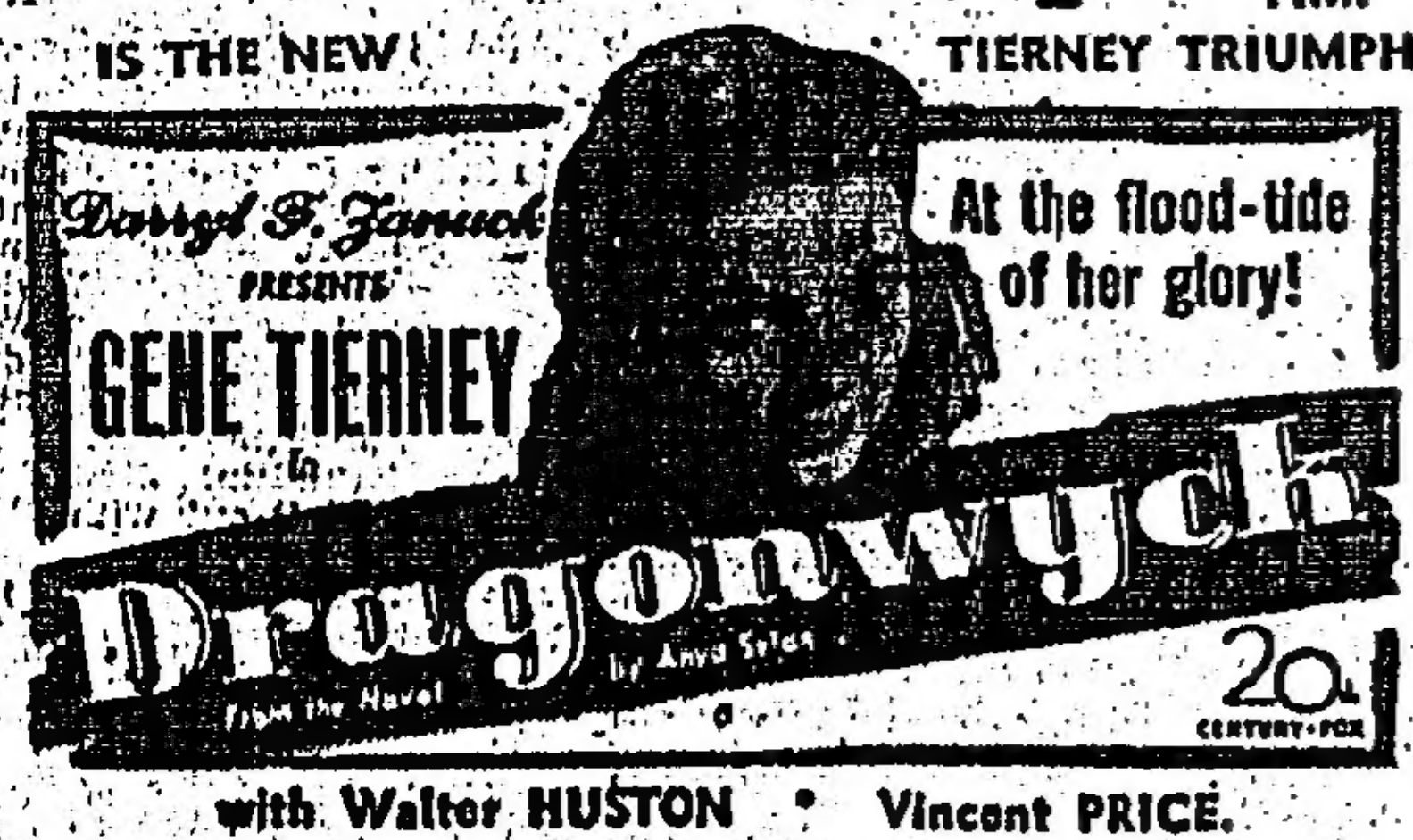
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THE GREMLIN OF THE KREMLIN

"WELL, he's done it again," said a Foreign Office official to me after the Three-Power meeting in Paris. "We don't meet again till November (the date of the next Foreign Ministers' Conference), so I suppose we can take it that we've had the last No's of Summer."

He was referring, of course, to Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, fifty-seven-year-old Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, the statesman who has made a legend of diplomatic obstinacy, the man who makes "No! No! Nanette" sound like a yes-woman.

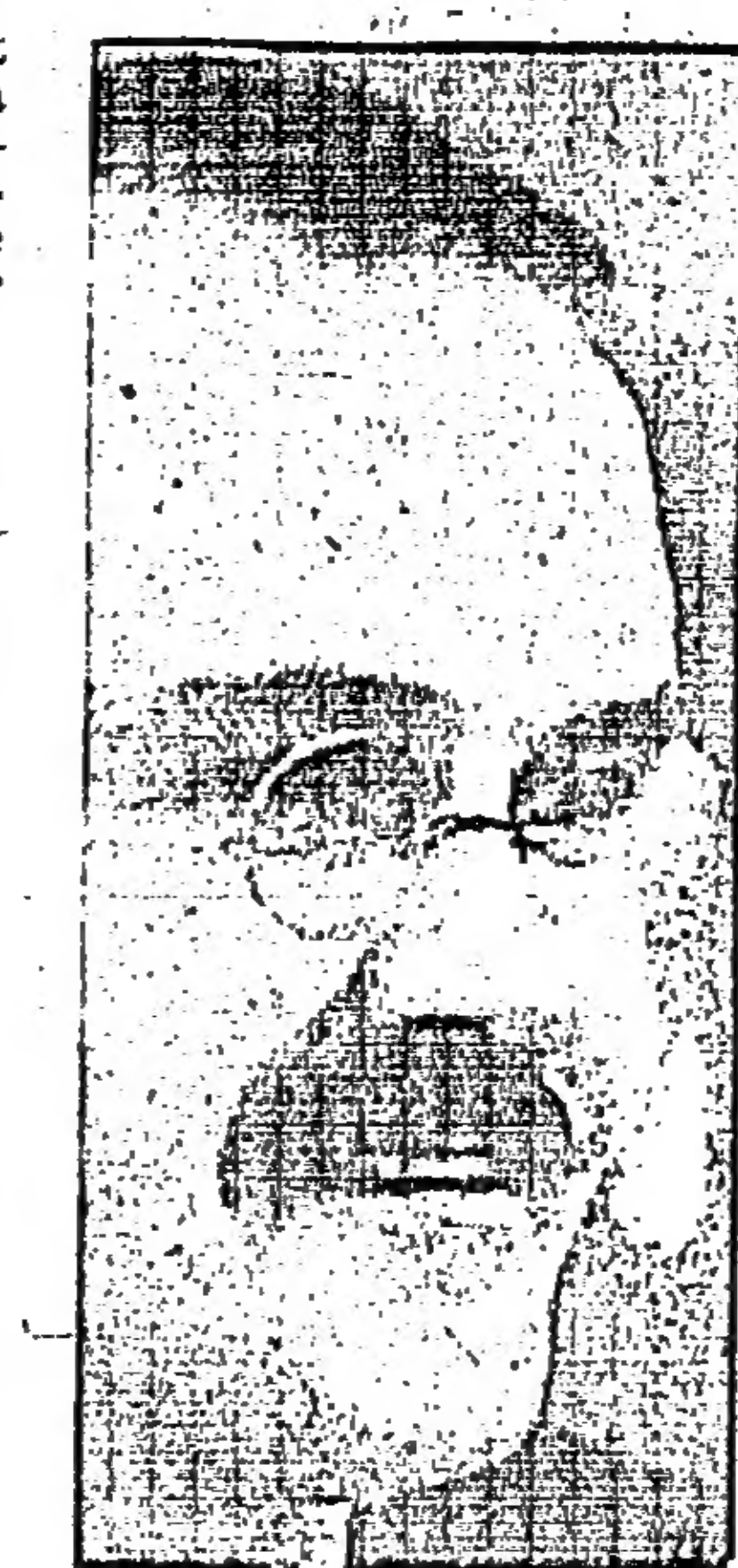
My friend in the Foreign Office is a good-humoured fellow. He used to refer to Molotov almost affectionately as "Auntie." But he cut all that out a few months ago. Now there is only bitterness in his voice. And that changed attitude is true, I believe, of most of the Western democratic peoples.

We've had a bellyful of Molotov's interminable "No's." We're fed up with the monotonous succession of conferences broken up by the "Hammerman" (that's what Molotov means). From being an object of grudging admiration and respect, the Soviet Foreign Minister is now probably the world's most disliked personality. His very name, like Hitler's, has become the symbol of suspicion, exasperation and—fear.

THE MAN

WELL, who is this gremlin from the Kremlin? Why—as one rather naive young thing asked me the other day—why does "that nice Mr. Stalin" put up with such a disagreeable representative of Russia in world councils?

About Molotov, the man, there is nothing especially interesting or colourful to comment on. Born in the old Tartar capital of Kazan of middle-class parents; real name Scriabin; educated at a secondary school; walks with a bustling swagger; wears neat pince-nez and carefully-knotted ties; married, with one nineteen-year-old daughter; wears a



A Political Profile By FREDERIC MULLALY

nightgown in bed. Oh, yes—it is said he always sleeps with a gun under his pillow. But that story comes from the well-paid pen of a renegade Soviet official.

Much more interesting is the study of Molotov the Communist Party member, for therein lie the answers to most of our questions. The fact is, Molotov is not so much an individual putting his personal impress on policy as an animated expression of Party doctrine.

"I declare to you, comrades," he said, when he was appointed head of the Council of Ministers in 1930, "I am going to work in the Government as a Party worker, as the agent of the Party's will." That is the essential difference between Molotov and Bevin.

When Bevin declares: "I feel convinced that my policy towards so-and-so is the correct

one," he speaks as a statesman endowed with a personal conscience and judgment, and the power to use them.

When Molotov says "the Soviet Union feels convinced that its policy is the correct one," he is giving us a gramophone recording of inflexible, cut-and-dried decisions made by the Politburo, the supreme Soviet authority. Since Stalin controls the Politburo, Molotov is in fact, His Master's Voice.

He never really wanted to be anything else. Since 1912, when he first came under the magnetic influence of Josef Stalin, he has devoted himself utterly to the service of Russian Communism—as interpreted by his leader. He is involved in no Kremlin cliques, avoids close friendship with any of his colleagues on the Politburo or Council of Ministers.

Lenin regarded him, coldly, as "the best file clerk in Russia." Stalin needed that kind of clerk. He

brought him into the Politburo in 1924 where, three years later, he drew up the plan for the "liquidation" of the Kulaks (the small farmers) and, later, directed the purge of "Right-wing deviationists." His position in the complex Soviet hierarchy has been firmly riveted to Stalin's ever since. Stalin trusts him as an old comrade in the Bolshevik faction of the pre-revolutionary Social Democratic Party, unlike the one-time Mensheviks—Vishinsky, Malenkov and Surits. His colleagues deeply respect him but reserve their love for Stalin.

Until 1939, Molotov remained a power behind the scenes, relatively unknown to the outside world. Then, a few months before the outbreak of war Stalin made him his first deputy in the Council of Ministers. As such Molotov took over control of Soviet foreign policy from Maxim Litvinov. And a new phase in Russian policy towards the world began.

The gravest indictment of Molotov's foreign policy since 1939 is

that it has destroyed the international prestige so painfully built up for Russia by Litvinov during the years leading to the war.

Maxim Litvinov succeeded in breaking down the barriers of Russian isolationism and integrating the suspect Soviet Union into an international framework. He centred his policy on Geneva and tried to use the League of Nations as a rallying centre against Fascist aggression, as an effective instrument of collective security for the democratic nations.

INFLEXIBILITY

LITVINOV, with his many years of European exile and his British wife was an "internationalist"—not in the world revolutionary sense of 1917-23 but in the true spirit of the League Covenant. His policy failed in its most vital object—to secure the Soviet Union against aggression by an effective alliance with the Western democracies—but it established the Soviet Union in the eyes of millions of people all over the world as a power for peace and created for it a moral prestige from which it has drawn ever since, and above all at the moment when aggression actually came.

Molotov, the inland-Russian from Kazan, who had never been abroad until 1939, had never breathed democratic air, had never known the give-and-take of international discussion, whose whole training had taught him to regard inflexibility as the highest of virtues, reversed this policy—not, it must be admitted, without encouragement from the Manchukuo of Britain and France.

He has made himself the apostle of Russia's new-found spiritual self-sufficiency. By insisting on national sovereignty and "national dignity"—a strange platform for the seal-keepers of Communist tradition—he has done more than any other Foreign Minister to obstruct post-war international co-operation. By seeking to impose a purely national pattern of thought on the post-war world, he has alienated almost as many friends as Litvinov made.

MOUTHPIECE

To his colleagues in the Kremlin, Molotov need make no excuses for his tactics abroad. He says:

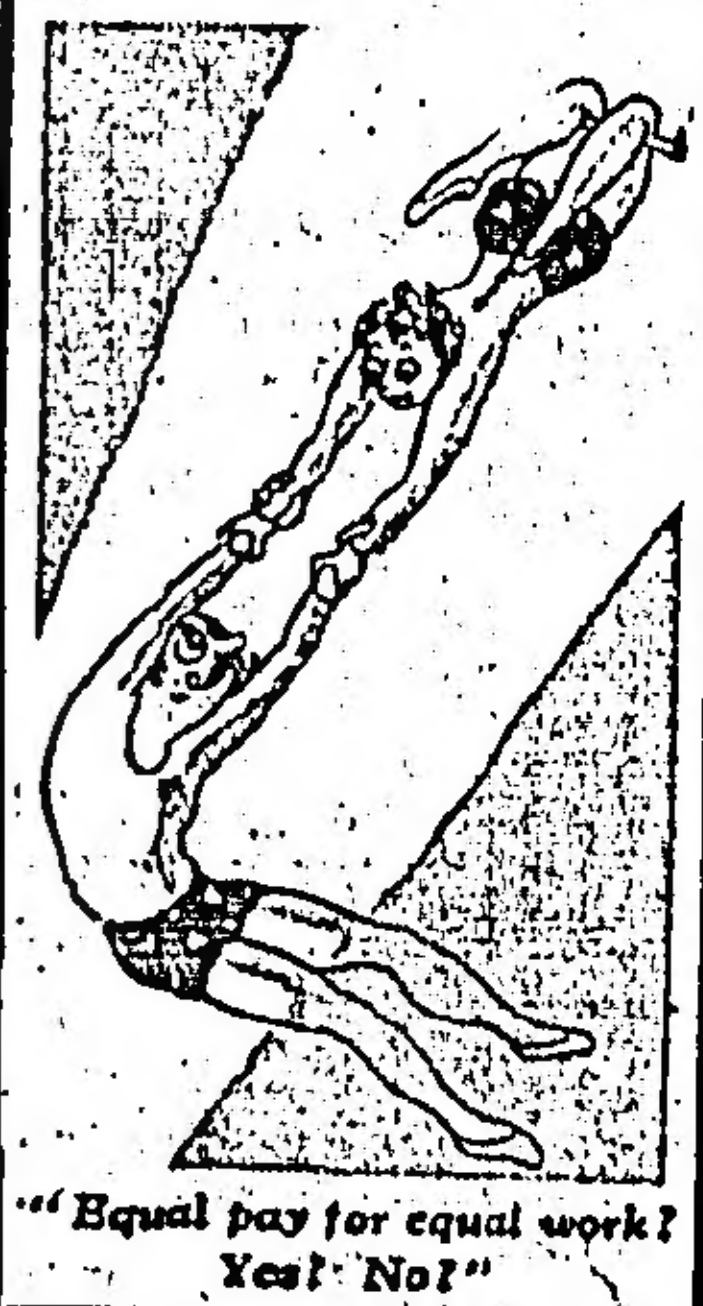
"I am merely the mouthpiece, for the expression of the Soviet Union's national interests, as interpreted by our great leader, Stalin. I have no emotions, no opinions, no ideology of my own."

There, in a sentence, is Ernest Bevin's headache. There is the explanation of the "baffling obstinacy" that mystifies the Western peoples. Until it suits Russia's narrowest national interests to say "Yes," Molotov will go on saying "No."

And, one day, the man who No's his way around will probably succeed Stalin as leader of the Soviet Union.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

TWO of Dan Tremendo's sparring partners sprained their fists on his belly last week. Latest measurements indicate that Trivett may have a long enough reach to by-pass the famous belly, and make contact with ribs, jaw, nose and so on.

Tremendo's tactics will probably be to stand quite still until he sees whether his magnificent outer bastion is sufficient protection or not. He is a slow mover, but it is difficult when he crouches down, to see what is going on behind the Great Mound. If Trivett attempts to run round him and come in at the back, he may get caught halfway with a crack on the side of the head. Anyhow, it will probably be a most unusual kind of fight. Yesterday Tremendo went aground while bathing, but tugs got him off. His manager complains that his footwork would make a rhinoceros laugh.

Advertisement corner

HOTEL MCGURGLE, "Paradise of Tourists." American spoken. Every comfort. Carpets in all rooms. House towel on application. Boots cleaned weekly by visiting cleaner. Clean kept in attic. Telephone in order most days. Simple cooking. Spoons (lent by a well-wisher) issued in alphabetical order to residents with credentials. Bring own cups, saucers, chairs, wardrobes, light bulbs, beds. Five minutes from beach. Daily queues. Bathing by ballot.

Just for a change

I HAVE been entrusted with the task of writing the Life of Henry Pouch. I should be most grateful if all those who have any letters of his would send them to me. They will, of course, not be copied or returned. They will not even be read. As a matter of fact, they will be torn up and thrown away.

Mouse-ballet

WE have had singing mice, and now I see there is a dancing mouse. Well, well. Put the little fellow into ballet. I have a ballet. Le Souriciero (The Mouse-trap) all ready for him. All he has to do is to dance round the cheese until his hunger overcomes him. Then he plunges into the trap. Music by Moussorgsky.

DREAM DOLLARS

By HERBERT WILCOX, the British film producer and director

BRITAIN is being fooled by figures of the supposed profits our films are drawing from the United States.

I have just returned from a business trip there and I have been able to discover the true situation. The present loose talk about our dollar earnings is not only giving the public a false impression, but is inducing complacency among our producers. Primed with reports of the success of our films in America, they are tempted to rest on imaginary laurels.

I believe the British film industry can eventually prosper in overseas markets—but only if it shakes off this mood of complacency. This is the American situation as I see it. The public, as well as some of our optimistic producers, are being confused over net and gross sums.

THE British Treasury could dispense with our complacency and would benefit the film industry as a whole by publishing the complete figures. It would disclose the number of dollars we are spending on the marketing of our productions in the States, and the net balance which is coming back to Britain.

Such a statement appears in any business balance-sheet. It would enable the picture-makers in our studios as well as the taxpayer to see at a glance what is happening. I have seen it stated that British pictures in the U.S.A. should pro-

duce about £3,000,000 sterling for Britain this year.

Suppose this is reasonably accurate. To earn that sum British films will have to gross £12,000,000 at American box-offices.

Of the 25 per cent share handed over to the distributors they retain their own commission, which averages one-third. That would leave £2,000,000 for the British producers. Advertising and exploitation costs would absorb another 20 per cent at least. That would leave £1,400,000 as a net profit on paper for Britain.

And the figures I have quoted assume that British pictures can in fact take as much as £12,000,000 in American cinemas. By no means an easy target.

APART from a few major British productions, such as "Great Expectations" at Radio City Music Hall, and "Henry V." in specialised places such as civic halls and legitimate theatres, and also the reasonably good response to "The Seventh Veil," British pictures have merely scratched the surface of the popular American market.

I read statements that our revenue from this market will be progressive. My fear is that it will grow even less—until we radically change our production approach to American cinema audiences.

The subject matter of our films should be less gloomy. We should make many more pictures—with the

barriers pulled down to secure the help of Hollywood technicians, where necessary.

The exchange of stars should be speeded up, because that can help the box-offices in both countries. There is no need for American stars to take money out of Britain—it can be arranged on a barter basis, with British and American companies each paying their own artists when they are away from home, so that no money leaves either country.

WE must also stop serving up very old British films in the States to cash in on the present publicity campaign there. It is doing immense harm by dissipating good will that has been built up among the critics. They are now completely confused after seeing some terrible early efforts from our studios.

I am anxious to help to get our products established in the American market. But the worst way to go about it is by bamboozling ourselves into thinking that the existing situation is satisfactory.

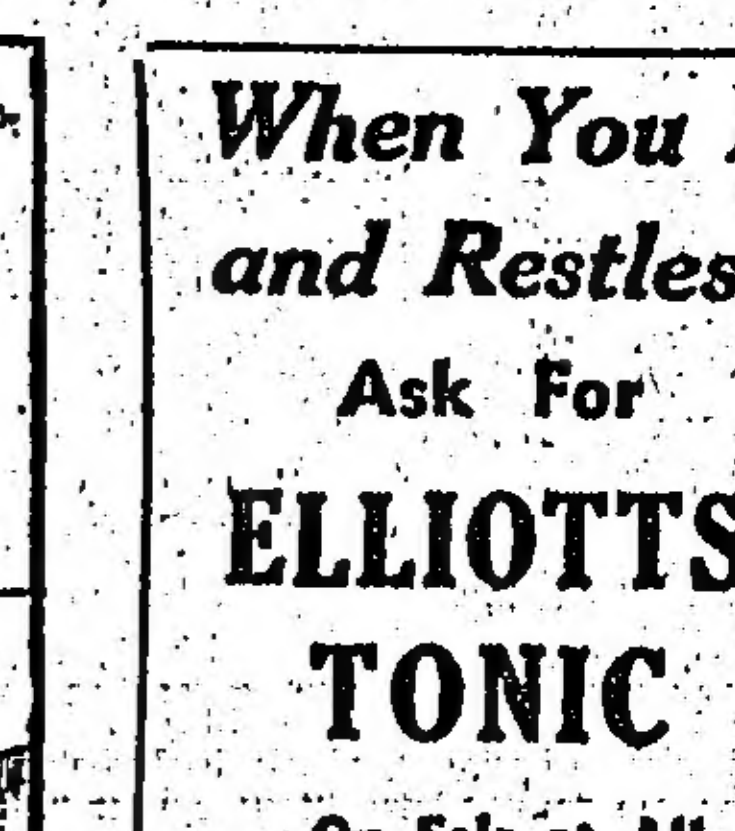
The profits we may expect during the next 12 months will be infinitesimal, they can only go towards wiping off the backlog of our dollar expenditure. And, unless the true financial facts are faced squarely and we stop pouring out money on productions with only a limited American appeal, our over-all net deficit in dollars will grow larger.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1. Parently. (5)
2. Sort of match that is a great trial. (4)
3. Sialo halo (anagram). (8)
4. Pile in amazement. (7)
5. Dope. (3)
6. How the liar made money. (4)
7. See 1 down.
8. Show objection. (3)
9. Plant. (4)
10. Unprofessional. (4)
11. Down.
12. They occasionally give a pointed reversal of the old adage. (4)
13. Penny. Star pound. Foolish. (4)
14. Immediately after. (4)
15. To Mary it's a plant. (4)
16. Metal. (3)
17. Chopped part. (4)
18. Correspondence from Islam? (5)
19. Fish. (3)
20. Words to music. (5)
21. This age is a royal tax on woe. (4)
22. S. Pacific Islands. (4)
23. I'm very juvenile. (4)
24. Imitate. (3)

NANCY Simple Arithmetic



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MAKEUP TIPS

A too-wide nose can be somewhat minimized by using a dark powder along the sides and a lighter one



By Galbraith



"No wonder our budget is so successful—by the time we're through working on it, it's too late to go out anywhere!"

Set Date For Big Invasion

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The man whose scientific judgment set the date for the greatest invasion in world history—the Allied landings in France on June 6, 1944—was not a soldier, but a mild-mannered Norwegian weather expert, Dr. S. Pettersen, who has been attending an international meteorological conference here.

Modest about his part in formulating the decision to invade on what became known as "D-Day," Dr. Pettersen is always ready to talk about weather.

"Because of the urgent necessity of having everything right—sea, sun, air, high and low tides—at a period, followed by favourable conditions for a definite number of days, in order to land a million and maintain a force, only three days of June 1944 were possible for the invasion, he told a reporter—June 5, 6, and 7. Only on the sixth would sun, swell and air be right.

Dr. Pettersen had this to say about the command's reliance on weather experts:

"On the advice of a group of meteorologists, the Supreme Command decided to postpone invasion preparations 24 hours and timed the assault on the morning of June 6 entirely on the meteorologists' advice. They went in on the fifth, if they had gone on the fifth or seventh, it would have been really force going."

The Allied beach-combing schedule also was prepared on meteorologists' promises that there would be a clear sky for two hours after sunrise on the sixth, he said, adding: "And it worked."—Associated Press.

BURMA ACTS TO CURB SHOOTINGS

Rangoon, Aug. 17.—The Government has decided to take strong measures to suppress shooting incidents, which have become more frequent since the assassination of eight political leaders last month, and the Burma Army may be used if necessary. It was learned in reliable quarters today.

Meanwhile, the curfew, which has been in effect in Rangoon since the assassination, will be extended to night from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. local time, instead of from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

This morning, members of the Constituent Assembly trooped to Jubilee Hall to pay their last respects to U Aung San and the other slain leaders, who are lying in state, by proclaiming that the draft constitution they had envisaged had been passed.

The passage took place yesterday, the first day of the second session of the Assembly. The third session is scheduled for September 15.—United Press.

Amended Draft Adopted
Rangoon, Aug. 17.—The Burmese Constituent Assembly adopted on Saturday night an amended draft constitution for the union of Burma.

A new clause for the establishment of a separate Karen State within the union was adopted without discussion.

The assembly selected a committee of 23 to put the draft constitution in the form of a bill to be presented at the third session of the Assembly in September.—Associated Press.

10,000 Koreans Said Gaoled By Americans

Moscow, Aug. 17.—The United States authorities in Korea have imprisoned up to 10,000 Korean patriots and suppressed popular meetings and demonstrations, Evstina, the Soviet official newspaper, said today on the second anniversary of Korea's liberation.

"In spite of oppression, the masses continue their struggle for the democratic transformation of Southern Korea on the lines followed in North Korea," (administered by the Soviets), Evstina adds.

The article stated that the main reason why the joint Soviet-United States Commission, charged with working out a provisional government for Korea, was not making progress, was because "the American delegation insists that organizations which are members of the Committee for opposing the Moscow decisions on trusteeship should be permitted to take part in the consultations."

"The Soviet Government cannot agree to such a violation of the Moscow decisions, and must insist on the exact fulfillment of these decisions," it said.—Reuter.

Gold Value: No Change Likely

Johannesburg, Aug. 17.—The South African Minister of Finance, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, in a statement last night, said that he did not believe there would be a change in the value of gold.

He adhered to his often expressed statement that he did not anticipate a change.—Reuter.

Russian Zone Command Orders Speed-Up Of Denazification Work

Berlin, Aug. 17.—A drastic speeding up of denazification work in the Soviet zone of Germany was ordered today by the Soviet occupation commander, Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky.

This is interpreted here as designed to release all available manpower for the big reconstruction efforts throughout the five provinces of Eastern Germany.

No New American Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

The immediate nature of the dollar crisis is that Britain lacks the resources to maintain convertibility at the present sterling-dollar exchange rate.

All indications from Washington are that only Congress could provide the additional resources to enable convertibility to be maintained.

There is no intention of calling a special session of Congress in June.

The choice thus narrows down to the maintaining of convertibility at a lower or unpegged exchange rate or else maintaining the exchange rate and restricting convertibility.

There have been reports from Washington that the United States Government would have acquiesced in the latter even before July 15 if Britain had asked.

If convertibility is to be restricted and if, as British ministers have stated, Britain refuses to throw away her gold stock, convertibility must be suspended before the last of the month.

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In the Soviet zone, Germans are barred from jobs for which they are best suited because the denazification courts are unable to cope quickly enough with the investigation of their records in former Nazi organizations.

Sokolovsky has ordered the rapid implementation of Control Council Directive 38, and the rulings of the Moscow Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference providing for differentiation between active Nazi party members, militarists and criminals, and nominal inactive party members.

This differentiation, Sokolovsky declared, was "now absolutely essential" to safeguard "the cause of democratic rebuilding of Germany."

Former "nominal" Nazis are granted full electoral rights and are exempted from proceedings in German denazification courts. These courts are now ordered to deal with war criminals, members of criminal Nazi organizations, and leading Nazi personalities, and to "examine their affairs quickly."

German administrative organs are given three months to remove all active Nazis and militarists from public and semi-public offices and similar posts in important private enterprises.

The Foreign Office statement said: "His Majesty's Government have received disquieting reports from Budapest during the last few days concerning preparation for the elections which are to take place on August 31."

Although the Hungarian Prime Minister has given assurances that the elections will be free and fair, reports now received suggest that under the terms of the new electoral law a register has been compiled which excludes large numbers of population for no good reason.

"The electoral law which was enacted last month contained provisions for disfranchisement of such persons as the German minority, awaiting repatriation to Germany, war criminals, and mental defectives. However, when the electoral lists were published on August 11, it was clear that a large number of individuals had been disfranchised for reasons which hardly carry credence."

"For example, it is reported that in one block of workers' flats, 52 of the inhabitants, composing more than half of the electors resident therein, were excluded as 'leading members of Fascist organizations.' In three

other large apartment buildings in Budapest, it appears that no single person has been granted voting rights."

There have also been reports that Jews and others who were in German internment camps have been classified as Nazis, and that there have been absurd cases of men of academic distinction being excluded on such grounds as "mental incapacity."

"While members of the British Political Mission in Budapest and other reliable witnesses have only been able to assess the conditions from the limited number of cases which have come to their knowledge, it seems only too clear that the effect of the present register is to disfranchise at least 20 percent of the potential electors. A Social Democratic newspaper, Uj Hirek, has estimated the disfranchisement at more than 12 percent and, indeed, a responsible Hungarian Communist has stated that he estimates the figure at 22 percent."

"This will involve about 1,000,000 electors. The period allowed to individuals for their appeal against disfranchisement terminates on August 18, and as the electoral lists are to be closed eight days after this date it would seem impossible that the Hungarian authorities will be able to investigate properly and adequately such a large number of cases in the time available."

"His Majesty's Government have been in consultation with the United States Government, and the two Governments have instructed their representatives in Budapest to request a joint interview with the Hungarian Prime Minister to seek reassurance regarding the above-mentioned reports."

Review Urged
The two representatives are to point out to the Prime Minister that under Article 11 of the peace treaty which the Hungarian Government has signed, the Government agreed to ensure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of political opinion, and that their two Governments, in the conviction that the Hungarian Government have no desire that large numbers of Hungarian citizens should be deprived of their democratic right of suffrage by the misapplication of law by the electoral committees, urge that the Hungarian Government should take whatever steps may be necessary to ensure that the decisions of these committees are thoroughly and fairly reviewed.—United Press.

Cautious Note
But the survey added this cautious note: "It must be borne in mind that distance lends enchantment to the view, and sees from Berlin, the British may assume advantages that it does not, in fact, possess."

Among the reasons given by the 30 percent of Berliners who would prefer the United States zone, were: 1. Americans are more generous and can help more.

2. There is more to eat in the American zone than in any other.

The survey gave no reasons for the preference of the one percent of Berliners for the Russian or French zones.—Reuter.

PROBABLE CHOICE
Restricting the convertibility of sterling would in theory violate all the sterling convertibility agreements which Britain has made with various countries in the past year though of course any contract is automatically frustrated if and when fulfilment becomes impossible.

But if Britain did decide to restrict the convertibility of sterling in New York has always been regarded as London as a policy and not as an obligation under any agreement.

The whole pyramid of international trade has been resting on the point of a standing instruction from the Bank of England to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to buy all sterling offered in New York at 4.0275.

British officials have emphasised that if it ever became necessary the Bank of England is entitled to resist violating any agreement.

Theoretically Britain would have several other alternative courses if her dollars ran out and if Washington were unwilling or unable to replenish them but this choice is the only one which is unquestionably in Britain's own hands.

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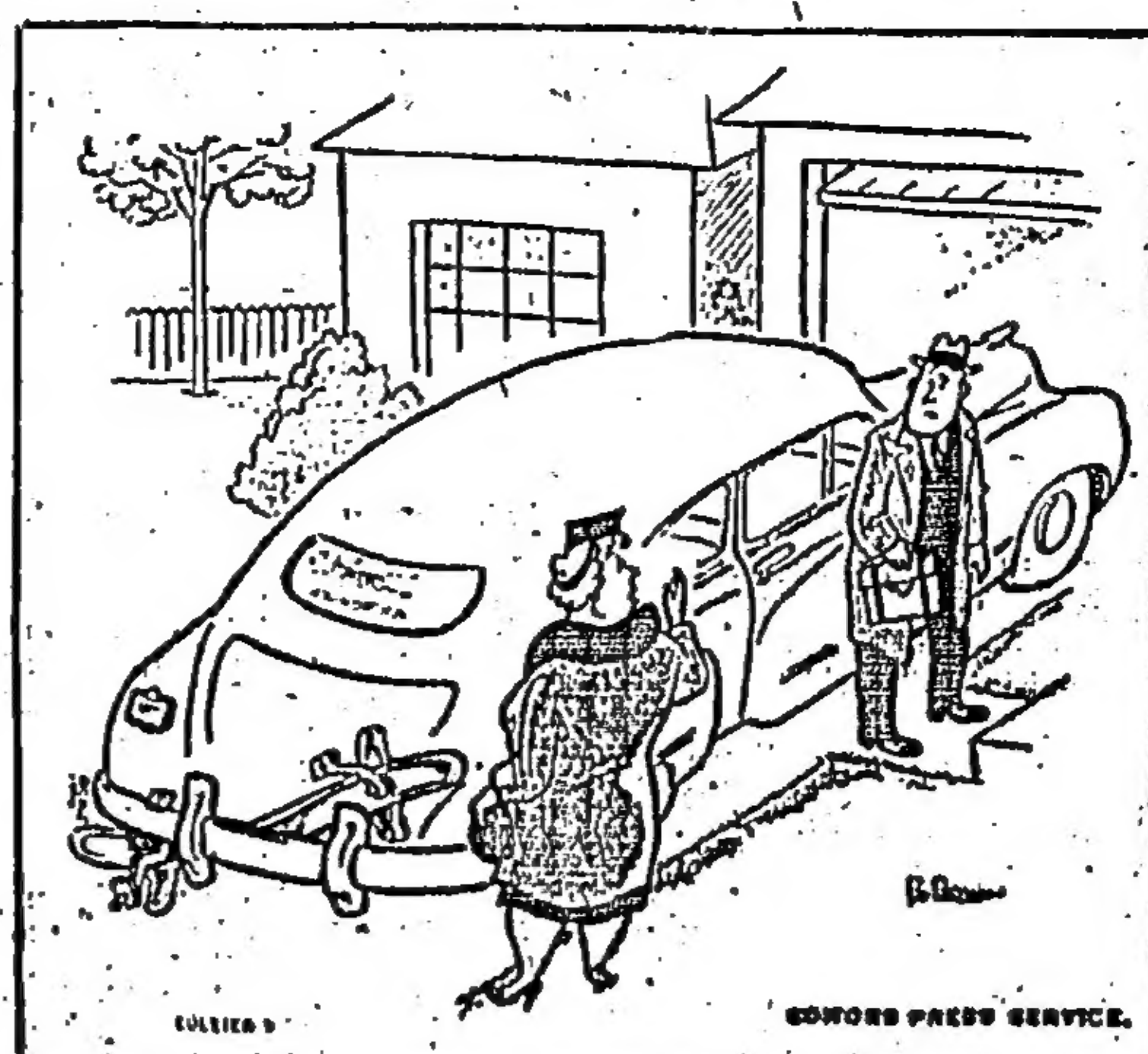
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Election Assurances Sought From Hungary

London, Aug. 17.—The Foreign Office today announced that the British and American representatives in Budapest had been instructed to seek assurances from the Hungarian Prime Minister that peace treaty guarantees will be observed in the August 31 elections as a result of "disquieting reports" that about 20 percent of the electorate are being disenfranchised.

The Foreign Office statement said: "His Majesty's Government have received disquieting reports from Budapest during the last few days concerning preparation for the elections which are to take place on August 31."

Although the Hungarian Prime Minister has given assurances that the elections will be free and fair, reports now received suggest that under the terms of the new electoral law a register has been compiled which excludes large numbers of population for no good reason.

"The electoral law which was enacted last month contained provisions for disfranchisement of such persons as the German minority, awaiting repatriation to Germany, war criminals, and mental defectives. However, when the electoral lists were published on August 11, it was clear that a large number of individuals had been disfranchised for reasons which hardly carry credence."

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2 Norfolks Are First Troops To Quit India

Bombay, Aug. 17.—The first contingent of British troops to quit India since her independence sailed for England today aboard the troopship Georgic.

GOOD BUSINESS IN DIAMONDS

The Hague, Aug. 17.—Holland's diamond trade showed a favourable balance of 6,200,000 guilders in the first six months of this year.

Imports of raw diamonds were valued at 4,300,000 guilders, while exports of polished gems and industrial stones were worth 10,500,000 guilders.

June was the peak month, with imports valued at 1,100,000 guilders and exports at 2,400,000 guilders.—Reuter.

PLANE-LOADS OF TRADERS FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, Aug. 17.—The renovated Teito Hotel, formerly the bombed Imperial Forestry Building fronting the Imperial Palace grounds and now the most sumptuous hostelry in Tokyo, is rapidly filling with foreign traders arriving by the plane-loads every day.

A canvass of the first arrivals—21 who came on Friday—could not disclose which way the trade winds are blowing but revealed unhesitating satisfaction at the accommodation.

The feverish tempo noticeable at the airport on Friday morning had slipped down to leisurely drink-slipping on the verandah. The Japanese Board of Trade, which renovated the Teito Hotel, did not spare any efforts, and the result makes the prewar Imperial Hotel, where generals are at present billeted, second rate.

Tinkling a glass while a white coated Japanese attendant dilted discreetly in the background, Mr. George Shapiro, New York City textile dealer, admitted that the next two days are filled up with business appointments, but at present he was content to relax.

"This is terrific," he said. "Mr. Ernest S. Herler, of New York City, who arrived four days ahead of schedule, said he was happy 'if I do not lose a million dollars, but this is a nice vacation.'—United Press.

Letters To The Editor
Cinema Prices

Sir,—The public utilities—electric companies announced that another reduction is made in the price of current. The picture houses have recently increased their prices of admissions—back stalls cost \$2.40 and dress circle cost \$3.50 a seat respectively. In view of the reduction of the price of electric current, why don't the picture houses reduce the prices of seats. If not, for one reason or another, why don't they give better lighting facilities in the picture houses. You can hardly read a programme without bringing it near your eyes. The picture houses should give the patrons better illuminations inside the theatre. Seems to me they only care to beautify the outside. ANTE-CINE.

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM
(Continued from Page 1)

Negot, from about south of the 31st parallel, would under this scheme be developed separately under a joint Jewish-Arab-UNY directorate with parity for up migration in accordance with the economic plans to be currently developed for it.

The Fabregat plan, while envisaging free immigration into a Jewish state, is based on the assumption that immigration will not exceed some half-million Jews in the next few years, which should be regulated by an agreed scheme, it was learned reliably. The proposal is that children and parents be given priority and admitted immediately, which is estimated at some 100,000, while others should flow into the country in a regulated stream with consideration for economic, social and absorptive conditions but without undue delay.—United Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Answers

1. An airplane propelled by explosion, not by propellers. 2. Samuel Christian Friedrich Tabinshih. 3. France. 4. On the Island of Capri. A French soldier. 5. Winston Churchill.

They left their homes to help you.
Are you helping their homes for their sake?

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurers:—

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Low, Bingham & Matthews
Morant Bank Bldg.

BIRTH
To Mrs. Dawn Kruse (nee Dwyer) the birth of a daughter, Rowena Ann, on 15th of August, 1947 in Toronto.

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